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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/676,445	09/29/2000	William B. Franklin	8012-001	3483

4678 7590 12/22/2006
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EXAMINER

WANG, JIN CHENG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2628

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
2 MONTHS	12/22/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.



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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/676,445
Filing Date: September 29, 2000
Appellant(s): FRANKLIN ET AL.

Howard A. MacCord
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 8/29/2006 appealing from the Office action mailed 10/6/2005.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,429,947	Laverty, et al.	6-2003
5,956,737	King, et al.	12-2002
6,611,348	Chase, et al.	12-2003

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5,984,446	Silverbrook	12-2005
6,552,732	Davis, Jr., et al.	1-2005
5,389,049	Aitkens, et al.	12-2005

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10, 14-22, 24-31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laverty et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,947 (hereinafter Laverty) in view of Chase et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,611,348 (hereinafter Chase), Silverbrook U.S. Patent No. 5,984,446 (hereinafter Silverbrook), Davis Jr. et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,552,732 (hereinafter Davis) and Aitkens et al. U. S. Patent No. 5,380,044 (hereinafter Aitkens).

3. Claim 1:

(1) Laverty teaches a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3-4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

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Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black (CMYK) color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64); and

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page” and “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer”.

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (members of the general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and

placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of web catalog pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by members of the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Lavery, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of “printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file.”

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis’s teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Lavery suggests the claim

limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the "Print Ready File" (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Lavery) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of compressing the modified bitmap graphics data file prior to inserting. However, Lavery reference further discloses compressing the modified bitmap graphics data file prior to inserting (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of compressing precedes modifying. However, Lavery further discloses compressing precedes modifying (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 4:

The claim 4 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 4 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to about 72 dpi. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to about 72 dpi (e.g., column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 6:

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being compressed by converting the bit map graphics file to a joint photographic experts (jpeg) file.

However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being compressed by converting the bit map graphics file to a joint photographic experts (jpeg) file (e.g., figure 39; column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 7:

The claim 7 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 6 except additional claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being converted to a jpeg file by opening the bit map graphics file in a paint program and exporting the bit map graphics file to a jpeg file format.

However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being converted to a jpeg file by opening the bit map graphics file in a paint program and exporting the bit map graphics file to a jpeg file format (e.g., figure 39; column 2, lines 45-60; column 12, lines 30-40; column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 8:

The claim 8 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bit mapped graphics file being compressed by converting the bit mapped graphics file to a graphics interchange format (gif) file.

However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit mapped graphics file being compressed by converting the bit mapped graphics file to a graphics interchange format (gif) file (e.g., figure 39; column 11, lines 4-16).

Claim 9:

The claim 9 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to a tif format file. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to a tif format file (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 10:

The claim 10 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to an xbm file. However, Lavery further discloses the bitmap graphics file

compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to an xbm file (e.g., figure 39; column 11, lines 4-16).

Claim 14:

The claim 14 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of modifying precedes converting. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of modifying precedes converting (e.g., column 4, lines 60-67; column 7, lines 33-45).

Claim 15:

The claim 15 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics file being a prepress data file. However, the Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics file being a prepress data file (e.g., column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56).

Claim 16:

The claim 16 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 15 except additional claimed limitation of the prepress data file being created using a software application program selected from the group consisting of QuarkXPress, Adobe Illustrator, Macromedia Freehand, Adobe PageMaker, Corel Draw and Adobe Acrobat. However, Lavery further discloses the prepress data file being created using a software application program selected from the group consisting of QuarkXPress, Adobe Illustrator, Macromedia Freehand, Adobe PageMaker, Corel Draw and Adobe Acrobat (e.g., column 2, lines 45-60; column 3, lines 5-26).

Claim 17:

The claim 17 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the web page being a markup language file. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the web page being a markup language file (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

Claim 18:

The claim 18 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 17 except additional claimed limitation of the markup language selected from the group consisting of html, xml, cfml, cxml, hdml, sgml, smil, xhtml, xsl, and wml. However, Lavery further discloses claimed limitation of the markup language selected from the group consisting of html, xml, cfml, cxml, hdml, sgml, smil, xhtml, xsl, and wml (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

Claim 19:

The claim 19 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being an eps file. However, the Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being an eps file (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-40).

Claim 20:

The claim 20 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 19 except additional claimed limitation of the rendered eps file being an 8.5" by 11" image. However,

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Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the rendered eps file being an 8.5” by 11” image (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-67).

Claim 21:

The claim 21 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an eps file, and the prepress data file being converted to an eps file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to an eps format. However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an eps file, and the prepress data file being converted to an eps file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to an eps format (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-67).

Claim 22:

The claim 22 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an tif file, and the prepress data file being converted to a tif file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to a tif format. However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an tif file, and the prepress data file being converted to a tif file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to a tif format (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 24:

The claim 24 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the CMYK color values converted to RGB color values using a paint program. However, Lavery further discloses the claimed limitation of the CMYK color values converted to RGB color values using a paint program (e.g., column 40, lines 35-67).

4. Claim 25:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Compressing the bitmap graphics file by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Modifying the bitmapped graphics file (e.g., column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page” and “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to

select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop”.

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Lavery, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of “printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file.”

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to

column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis's teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Lavery suggests the claim limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the "Print Ready File" (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Lavery) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

5. Claim 26:

(1) Lavery teaches a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page template (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery lacks full disclosure of the claim limitation of “generating the electronic catalog web page from the web page template” and “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop”.

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop and generating the electronic catalog web page from the web page template (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer

340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop” because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase’s method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery’s prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens's RGB printer into Lavery and Chase's method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Lavery, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of "printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file."

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis's teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Lavery suggests the claim limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the

vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the “Print Ready File” (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Laverty) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

6. Claim 27:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of creating a plurality of electronic catalog web pages from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4), wherein the plurality of web pages is substantially identical to a printed catalog publication rendered from the vector graphics data file (e.g., column 7, lines 33-45) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting each of a plurality of pages of a printed publication rendered from the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying each of the plurality of the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting each of the plurality of the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16); and

Linking the plurality of web pages such that the plurality of web pages is substantially identical to the layout and content of the printed publication (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, and user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an

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RGB printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view and link the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of linking the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Laverty and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of "RGB desktop printer".

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens's RGB printer into Lavery and Chase's method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Lavery, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of "printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file."

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis's teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Lavery suggests the claim limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the

vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the “Print Ready File” (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Lavery) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

7. Claim 28:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of displaying a plurality of products on a website in connection with the offering for sale of the plurality of products (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4), the method comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Creating a vector graphics data file, wherein the vector graphics data file includes data capable of being converted to a press plate to create a catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11);

Deriving from the vector graphics data file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11); and

Making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty lacks full disclosure of the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

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central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Lavery, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of “printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file.”

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native

formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis's teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Laverty suggests the claim limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the "Print Ready File" (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Laverty) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

8. Claim 29:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of displaying a plurality of products on a website in connection with the offering for sale of the plurality of products (abstract; figures 3 and 4;

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column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), the method comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Creating a composite file comprised of a vector graphics data file and an image file, wherein the composite file is capable of being converted to a press plate for a catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11);

Deriving from the composite file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11); and

Making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and

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placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to *selectively* print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs or page layout files over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Lavery, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of “printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file.”

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis’s teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Lavery suggests the claim

limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the "Print Ready File" (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Laverty) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

9. Claim 30:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct errors in the text that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format;

- Examiner Notes:
- Lavery teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for correcting text errors. Lavery further teaches that various conversion parameters in the product set up module including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Lavery further teaches the trapping module and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Lavery teaches an automated proofing through a web site and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Lavery teaches that customer's information can be provided as textural information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file (See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28).

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and

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of "RGB desktop printer".

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens's RGB printer into Lavery and Chase's method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Laverty, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of “printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file.”

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis’s teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Laverty suggests the claim limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the “Print Ready File” (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Laverty) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

10. Claim 31:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of communication comprising: displaying on an electronic catalog web browser a web page made by creating the web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), including the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general

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public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place

other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Lavery, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of “printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file.”

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as

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combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis's teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Lavery suggests the claim limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the "Print Ready File" (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Lavery) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

11. Claim 33:

(1) Lavery has taught a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct the text errors that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., column 3, lines 1-67; column 4, lines 1-31; column 8, lines 19-43); and

Inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Lavery is silent to the claim limitation of “said error correction routines comprising of: a) opening said modified bitmap graphics data file with a first drawing program running on a first computer; b) examining said modified bitmap graphics data file for text errors by visually comparing the raster image of said modified bitmap graphics data file to replicated printed material derived from said vector graphics file; c) closing and reopening said bitmap graphics data file with a different drawing program and/or different computer if text errors are found in step (b); d) repeating steps (b) and (c) until no errors are present in said modified bit map graphics file.”

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including “said error correction routines comprising of: a) opening said modified bitmap graphics data file with a first drawing program running on a first computer; b) examining said

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modified bitmap graphics data file for text errors by visually comparing the raster image of said modified bitmap graphics data file to replicated printed material derived from said vector graphics file; c) closing and reopening said bitmap graphics data file with a different drawing program and/or different computer if text errors are found in step (b); d) repeating steps (b) and (c) until no errors are present in said modified bit map graphics file” (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 12, Chase teaches “end user facility 300 approves proofs or makes necessary corrections to the page layout file.”

In column 14, Chase teaches, “the end users personnel that create the QuarkXpress documents can access the low resolution image for creating Quark documents from a low access time storage media while permitting the no-so-time-critical platemaking process to access the high resolution equivalence of those low resolution graphic files from a high access time storage device.

In column 15-16, Chase teaches editing catalogs as page layout files wherein the page layout file is created by a page layout application program template document such as PageMaker or QuarkXpress. Therefore, Chase teaches step a) and c).

In column 17, Chase teaches that a graphic artist laying out the catalog, brochure or other advertising material can easily search for and retrieve a list of graphics or textual files describing a single product to permit easy examination of and selection between for insertion into catalogs, brochures or other advertising material; deleting, viewing, and editing files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130. Therefore, Chase teaches step b).

In summary, because Chase teaches a)-c), Chase also teaches d).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's error correction routines into Lavery's prepress workflow error checking routine because Lavery teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for *correcting text errors*. Lavery further teaches that various conversion parameters in the *product set up module* including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Lavery further teaches the trapping module and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Lavery teaches an automated proofing through a web site and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Lavery teaches that customer's information can be provided as textural information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file (See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28). Therefore, the claim limitation suggests an obvious modification of Lavery's method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided revised and edited the catalogs or page layout files using different page layout application program such as a PageMaker or QuarkXpress from the user's end facility through the Internet (Chase column 15-20).

(6) However, Lavery and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”.

(7) Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7).

(8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Lavery and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7).

(9) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7).

Lavery, Chase and Aitkens failed to expressly disclose the claim limitation of “printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics data file.”

Silverbrook discloses vector graphics files as well as the raster images being created by a variety of application programs including Quark Express or Aldus PaperMaker in its native formats including the vector clip arts, text and graphics and such document description is normally stored in the native format and the page can be printed (See column 26, line 30 to column 28, line 54). Silverbrook discloses printing catalogues, product brochures etc. (column 32). Davis discloses that the application program such as the vector graphics application 32 generates the vector graphics file (see Davis column 6). Therefore, Silverbrook and Davis as combined disclose printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file. Moreover, a vector graphics file can always be printed on paper when necessary.

It would have been obvious to have combined Silverbrook and Davis’s teaching of printing the catalog on paper from the vector graphics file because Lavery suggests the claim

limitation by teaching previewing and printing the vector graphics file for business cards, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the "Print Ready File" (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Lavery) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

12. Claims 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavery et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,947 in view of Chase et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,611,348 and Aitkens et al. U. S. Patent No. 5,380,044 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of King et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,956,737.

(1) Lavery, Chase and Aitkens have taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; column 11, lines 4-15) comprising the step of converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (by Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56).

(2) However, it is not clear whether Lavery, Chase and Aitkens teach implicitly on tagging the modified bitmap graphics data file as an inline image or an external image and the

inline image being a link to a higher resolution version of an image that is substantially the same as the inline image.

(3) King et al. has taught a method of fitting electronic content elements to a medium and automatically performing document layout in which content can be encapsulated either as a link to an external object (external image), or as an embedding and built-in content encapsulations represent both free-standing objects, such as text files, and nested sub-objects, such as the sections and paragraphs of text files (column 14, lines 25-31 of King).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the King's teaching into the raster image processing of Laverty, Chase and Aitkens's prepress workflow because this would support the separated representation of content, media, and design (see for example column 14, lines 15-21 of King).

In column 8, lines 9-20, Laverty suggests that a single electronic file format provides the ability to tag certain elements to indicate whether they should be included in the preview layout such as the internet layout and that the software programs that read and process the information check these tags to determine the exact content required at that stage.

Moreover, both references have addressed the same subject matter of how components can be rendered to a particular media such as the Internet.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would allow media objects to be advantageously combined with media object encapsulations that represent both free-standing objects such as printed documents, and nested sub-objects such as the individual page regions associated with components of printed documents (column 14, lines 32-54 of King).

(10) Response to Argument

On Page 13 in the Arguments, the Appellant argued with respect to the claim 1 and similar claims in substance:

(A) “The Lavery patent has its primary focus on preparing printed materials using CMYK printers of large volume. Preparing the color separation files and the like is done electronically and can be shown to the customer who is commissioning the print job to verify his acceptance before the large volume paper printing job is completed. While that customer commissioning the print job may be viewing information over the Internet; that is inspection is over a private connection and is not one made available to the public. With its focus on the process of preparing large volumes of printed materials on CMYK printers, Lavery does not disclose, suggest, or contemplate allowing members of the general public such as potential customers of items in a catalog to view the electronic catalog on the Internet and have identically the same image available to them on their computer screens as would be available in a printed catalog.”

In response to the arguments in (A), Lavery implicitly teaches or suggests the claim limitation of “the general public” because Lavery teaches the Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). The Internet of Lavery is available to the general public. Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the **web server request** as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) wherein the XML output is used by the Internet.

Chase discloses the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer”.

Chase discloses a method of **creating a web page** from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to **system subscribers** (members of the general public) including making **the electronic catalog web page** available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or **laser printer 340** and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as **a web page catalog** is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator **catalogs** stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and

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textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet (whereas the catalogs on Internet inherently means that they are available for the general public to view). Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "**access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)**". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of web catalog pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by members of the general public (See Chase column 15-20, and in particular Chase column 16, lines 15-25).

On Page 14 in the Arguments, the Appellant argued with respect to the claim 1 and similar claims in substance:

(B) "Lavery et al. only contemplates hosting a prepress application on a server, wherein an Internet front-end provides a custom web site for allowing an individual customer to proof a customer-specific prepress order. See Lavery et al. Col. 7, line 46 and Col. 10, lines 63-64. The pages are not generally available pages. That limited group of people is not the general public."

In response to the arguments in (B), Lavery implicitly teaches or suggests the claim limitation of “the general public” because Lavery teaches the Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). The Internet of Lavery is available to the general public. Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) wherein the XML output are directed to the Internet for display.

Chase discloses the claim limitation of “making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer”.

Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (members of the general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

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end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet (whereas the catalogs on Internet are available for the general public to view). Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of web catalog pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by members of the general public (See Chase column 15-20, and in particular Chase column 16, lines 15-25).

On page 15 of the Arguments, Appellant argues in essence with respect to Claim 30 and similar claims that:

(C) “The claimed invention, according to independent claims 1, 25-27, and 30-31 include a recitation for a step of correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct the text errors that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format. As such, for a cited reference to be anticipatory, the reference must describe this identical element....Moreover, Lavery et al. actually teaches away from using text error correction routines by pointing out that the Print Ready File already has each element precisely mapped. Lavery goes on to say at column 8, lines 19-45: ‘Because no human is required to alter it, the data for the product and the location of its elements need not change.’ In contrast, the present invention is more robust with regard to text elements, allowing a less-than-perfect vector file to BMP file conversion. As a result of this robustness, the present invention includes process steps that incorporates text error correction routines. On the other hand, Lavery teaches vector file to BMP file conversion without the use of text error correction routines.”

In response to the arguments in (C), appellant argues that the independent claims 1, 25-27 and 31 include recitation for a step of correcting text errors. However, nowhere in any of the independent claims 1, 25-27 and 31 recites such a step.

In view of the claim limitation set forth in the claim 30, which recites a step of correcting text errors. Lavery teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the

use of prepress software applications is performed for correcting text errors. Lavery further teaches that various conversion parameters in the product set up module including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Lavery further teaches **the trapping module** (the trapping module is an error-correcting module) and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Lavery teaches **an automated proofing through a web site** and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Lavery teaches that customer's information can be provided as textural information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file (See e.g., Lavery column 21, 22 and 28). It is thus clear that Lavery teaches a step of correcting text errors.

On page 16 of the Arguments, Appellant argues in essence with respect to Claim 28 and similar claims that:

(D) "Independent claim 28 includes steps of deriving from the vector graphics data file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper, and making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser. Independent claim 29 includes steps of deriving from the composite file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper; and making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser."

In response to the arguments in (D), appellant argues in essence with the claim limitation of making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser. However, Lavery teaches making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public (See Chase column 15-20, and in particular Chase column 16, lines 15-25).

On page 16 of the Arguments, Appellant argues in essence with respect to Claim 1 and similar claims that:

(E) "The Chase, et al. patent is similar to Lavery in focusing on preparing for CMYK printing. See, for example, column 1, lines 9-12 in which the Chase system is said to relate 'generally to the field of publishing and printing, more particularly, the present invention relates to a system and method providing publishing and printing services via a communications network.'"

In response to the arguments in (E), Appellant's claim invention is related to publishing catalog on the Internet and printing the catalog on a RGB printer (See, for example, the claim limitations set forth in the claim 1). As discussed in the responses (A)-(D), Chase teaches publishing catalog on the Internet and printing the catalog on a laser printer. Thus, the prior art Chase reference is an analogous art.

On pages 16-17 of the Arguments, Appellant argues in essence with respect to Claim 1 and similar claims that:

(F) "Chase does not disclose making the pages available to the general public...In column 5, lines 9-10, Chase says that a public network is a network of subscribers and non-subscribers. In an exemplary embodiment set forth by Chase, the public network is the Internet. The central service facility described by Chase is connected to the Internet via a firewall through which only subscribers are allowed access to a cached copy of their archived files. As a result of the firewall used by Chase, members of the general public are excluded from the publishing and printing services described by Chase. In contrast, the catalog of the present invention is available to the general public – there is no firewall to exclude them."

In response to the arguments in (F), Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (members of the general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer

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monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20). Applicant argues that the Internet via a firewall would prevent the general public from accessing the web pages. However, firewalls are used for Internet security to protect the web site, rather than to prevent the general public from accessing the web site or the web pages.

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet (whereas the catalogs on Internet are available for the general public to view). Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing

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page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Lavery's prepress workflow because Lavery suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Lavery column 8). Lavery further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Lavery column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of web catalog pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by members of the general public (See Chase column 15-20, and in particular Chase column 16, lines 15-25).

On pages 17-18 of the Arguments, Appellant argues in essence with respect to Claim 1 and similar claims that:

(G) “The Examiner asserted that Chase teaches an RGB printer. However, column 7, line 52 of Chase teaches a black and white laser printer, item number 340 in the drawings. Moreover, column 7, line 54 describes a color proofer item number 330 in the drawings. Color proofer 340 is not an RGB printer – Chase describes it as a 4-color machine (i.e., CMYK, rather than RGB). Furthermore, column 11, lines 60-63 of Chase mentions that a printing facility receives digital RGB images, but fails to suggest printing the RGB images on an RGB printer.”

In response to the arguments in (G), Chase at least teaches a black and white laser printer and color laser printer. Chase teaches **printing facility receives digital RGB images**, thus suggests printing the RGB images on the printing facility. At the time the invention was made,

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color printers such as RGB printers are widely available to the general public, as evidenced in the Aitkens reference and one of the ordinary skill in the art knows how to connect an RGB printer to a general computer for printing a catalog displayed on the Internet. Simply incorporating an RGB printer in the amendment to the claim 1 does not make the claim invention novel over the prior arts of record.

As set forth in the Office Action, although Laverty and Chase are silent to the claim limitation of “RGB desktop printer”, Aitkens discloses an RGB desktop printer (Aitkens Fig. 2 and column 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated Aitkens’s RGB printer into Laverty and Chase’s method because at the time of the invention was made the RGB printers are commercially available to the general public (see Aitkens column 7). One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the RGB printer for printing high-fidelity images such as the web pages with catalogs on printer paper (Aitkens column 7 and Chase column 15-20).

On Page 20 in the Arguments, the Appellant argued with respect to the claim 1 and similar claims in substance:

(H) “The Examiner has pointed to several references that merely contain parts that the examiner alleges may be used in the present invention, without stating a motivation that those references provide to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine those parts...As stated in *In Re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2000): ‘particular findings must be made as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected these

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components for combination in the manner claimed.’...In the discussion at page 3, third full paragraph and paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 of the Final Rejection, the Examiner paid lip service to the requirement for motivation. (These paragraphs were apparently block-copied to several other pages of the Final Rejection, too.) However, those alleged motivations amount to nothing more than, ‘because reference A teaches X and reference B teaches Y, the combination of X and Y as claimed is obvious.’ That is exactly what the Federal Circuit says is improper.”

In response to the arguments in (H), appellant’s claim invention recites the discrete steps that are readily taught in the cited prior art of record. Appellant argues with respect to the claim 1 and similar claims in relation to the motivation statements cited in the Office Action. The prior art of records teach the claim limitations set forth in the claim 1. The Examiner has provided motivations based on the cited reference of records. For example, as set forth in the Office Action, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase’s method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty’s prepress workflow because **Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service** (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams (as is the data streams for a catalog) in response to the web server request as with XML output (for a catalog) from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to **the design and construction of web catalog pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks**. One having the ordinary

skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by members of the general public (See Chase column 15-20, and in particular Chase column 16, lines 15-25).

On Page 18 in the Arguments, the Appellant argued with respect to the claim 1 and similar claims in substance:

(I) “Of course, Aitkens does nothing to fill in the gaps of the primary references as to making web pages available to the general public or using error correction routines to correct the text errors. These features – Public availability over the Internet – RGB printing – Text error correction; are clearly outlined in the claims, and therefore the claims differentiate from the cited references in a patentable fashion.”

In response to the arguments in (I), it is noted that appellant argues with respect to the claim limitations set forth in various independent claims. For example, the claim 1 does not recite “text error correction”. The claimed features such as public availability over the Internet, RGB printing and text error correction have all been addressed in detail in the Office Action. As discussed in the responses (A)-(H), these features are found in the prior art of record and therefore do not make the claim invention novel over the prior art of record. One of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made knows how to make the Internet pages available to the general public and how to perform RGB printing on a RGB color printer. The Office Action has addressed these claim limitations in detail in view of the prior art of record.

On Page 19 in the Arguments, the Appellant argued with respect to the claim 1 and similar claims in substance:

(J) “Davis is also mentioned in the rejection as disclosing printing a catalog. This is factual error.”

In response to the arguments in (J), appellant’s claim invention recites the discrete steps that are readily taught in the cited prior art of record. Appellant argues on the Davis reference in relation to the claim limitation of printing a catalog. However, the Examiner has not relied on Davis to teach the catalog printing. As set forth in the Office Action, Silverbrook discloses catalogue printing (Silverbrook column 32). Laverty suggests the claim limitation by teaching previewing and **printing the vector graphics file for business cards**, or catalogs in the form of the layout file (Fig. 2) or previewing on the internet and printing the vector graphics file such as the business cards or catalogs in the form of the “Print Ready File” (Fig. 4) before being converted to the bitmap file by the Raster Image Processor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to print the catalog from the vector graphics file because such operation allows the previewing of the document (Fig. 4 of Laverty) so that the customer can order a brochure or catalogue by pre-printing the documents (Silverbrook column 32) before the files in the native formats being subject to the PDL interpreter/RIP process (column 31, lines 20-45).

On page 21 of the Arguments, Appellant argues in essence with respect to Claim 30 and similar claims that:

(K) “Regarding Claim 30 and new Claim 33,...However, the applicant’s method steps as currently specifically claimed, incorporate a step of correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct the text errors that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format.

Neither Laverty et al. nor King et al. mention, teach or suggest the above step.”

In response to the arguments in (K), In view of the claim limitation set forth in the claim 30, which recites a step of correcting text errors. Laverty teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for correcting text errors. Laverty further teaches that various conversion parameters in the product set up module including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Laverty further teaches **the trapping module** (i.e., the trapping module is an error-correcting module) and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Laverty teaches **an automated proofing through a web site** and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request **a proof of the product** to be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer’s input. Laverty teaches that customer’s information can be provided as textual information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for **error trapping of a particular file** (See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28).

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

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No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Jin-Cheng Wang



Conferees:

Kee Tung



Ulka Chauhan

